EXHIBIT A

MARKED CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1. A composition comprising a first antisense polynucleotide that hybridizes to a second, Bcl-2-encoding polynucleotide under intracellular conditions and a neutral phospholipid associated with said first polynucleotide, to form a Bcl-2 polynucleotide/neutral phospholipid association, wherein said first polynucleotide comprises at least 8 nucleotides of the sequence CAGCGTGCGCCATCCTTC (SEQ ID NO:1), wherein said polynucleotide is complementary to the translation initiation site of Bcl-2.

9. A composition comprising an expression construct that encodes a first antisense polynucleotide that hybridizes to a second, Bcl-2-encoding polynucleotide under intracellular conditions, wherein said construct is under the control of a promoter that is active in eukaryotic cells and associated with a neutral phospholipid, wherein said first polynucleotide comprises at least 8 nucleotides of the sequence CAGCGTGCGCCATCCTTC (SEQ ID NO:1), wherein said polynucleotide is complementary to the translation initiation site of Bcl-2.

10. A method of inhibiting proliferation of a Bcl-2-associated disease cell comprising obtaining a first polynucleotide that hybridizes to a second polynucleotide under intracellular conditions, mixing the first polynucleotide with a neutral phospholipid to form a composition comprising a polynucleotide/phospholipid association, and administering said association to said Bcl-2-associated disease cell to inhibit the

proliferation of said disease cell, wherein said cell has a t(14;18) translocation, and wherein the second polynucleotide comprises at least 8 bases of the translation initiation site of Bcl-2 mRNA.

21. A method of inhibiting proliferation of a Bcl-2-associated disease cell having a t(14;18) translocation comprising:

(a) obtaining an oligonucleotide of from about 8 to about 50 bases and complementary to at least 8 consecutive bases of the translation initiation site of Bcl-2 mRNA;

(b) mixing the oligonucleotide with a neutral phospholipid to form a neutral oligonucleotide/phospholipid association; and

(c) administering said association to said Bcl-2-associated disease cell to inhibit the proliferation of said disease cell.

31. A neutral phopholipid oligonucleotide association comprising a neutral phospholipid associated with an antisense oligonucleotide of from about 8 to about 50 bases and complementary to the translation initiation site of Bcl-2 mRNA, wherein said translation initiation site comprises the sequence CAGCGTGCGCCATCCTTC (SEQ ID NO:1).

38. A composition comprising a neutral phospholipid associated with an expression construct that encodes an oligonucleotide of from about 8 to about 50 bases and complementary to

at least 8 bases of the translation initiation site of Bcl-2 mRNA, wherein the construct is under the control of a promoter that is active in eukaryotic cells.

52. A composition comprising a first antisense polynucleotide that hybridizes to a second, Bcl-2-encoding polynucleotide under intracellular conditions and a primary phosphatide associated with said first polynucleotide, wherein said primary phosphatide is a neutral phospholipid, and wherein said first polynucleotide comprises at least 8 nucleotides of the sequence CAGCGTGCGCCATCCTTC (SEQ ID NO:1), and wherein said polynucleotide is complementary to the translation initiation site of Bcl-2.

57. The composition of any one of claims 1, 9, 37 or 52, further comprising a charged phospholipid.

58. The composition of claim 57, wherein the charged phospholipid is a positively charged phospholipid.

59. The method of claim 10 or 21, further comprising a charged phospholipid.

60. The method of claim 57, wherein the charged phospholipid is a positively charged phospholipid.

61. The neutral lipid association of claim 31, further comprising positively and negatively charged phospholipids.